



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 5, 1921

THE TOILER TODAY AND YESTERDAY

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS

A DREAMER'S DREAM

ARE WE IN DANGER?

WHY THEY ALWAYS FAIL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



# THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

**THE LABOR CLARION,  
LABOR TEMPLE,  
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP**



**Market at Fifth  
San Francisco**

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921

No. 27

## -:- The Toiler Today and Yesterday -:-

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

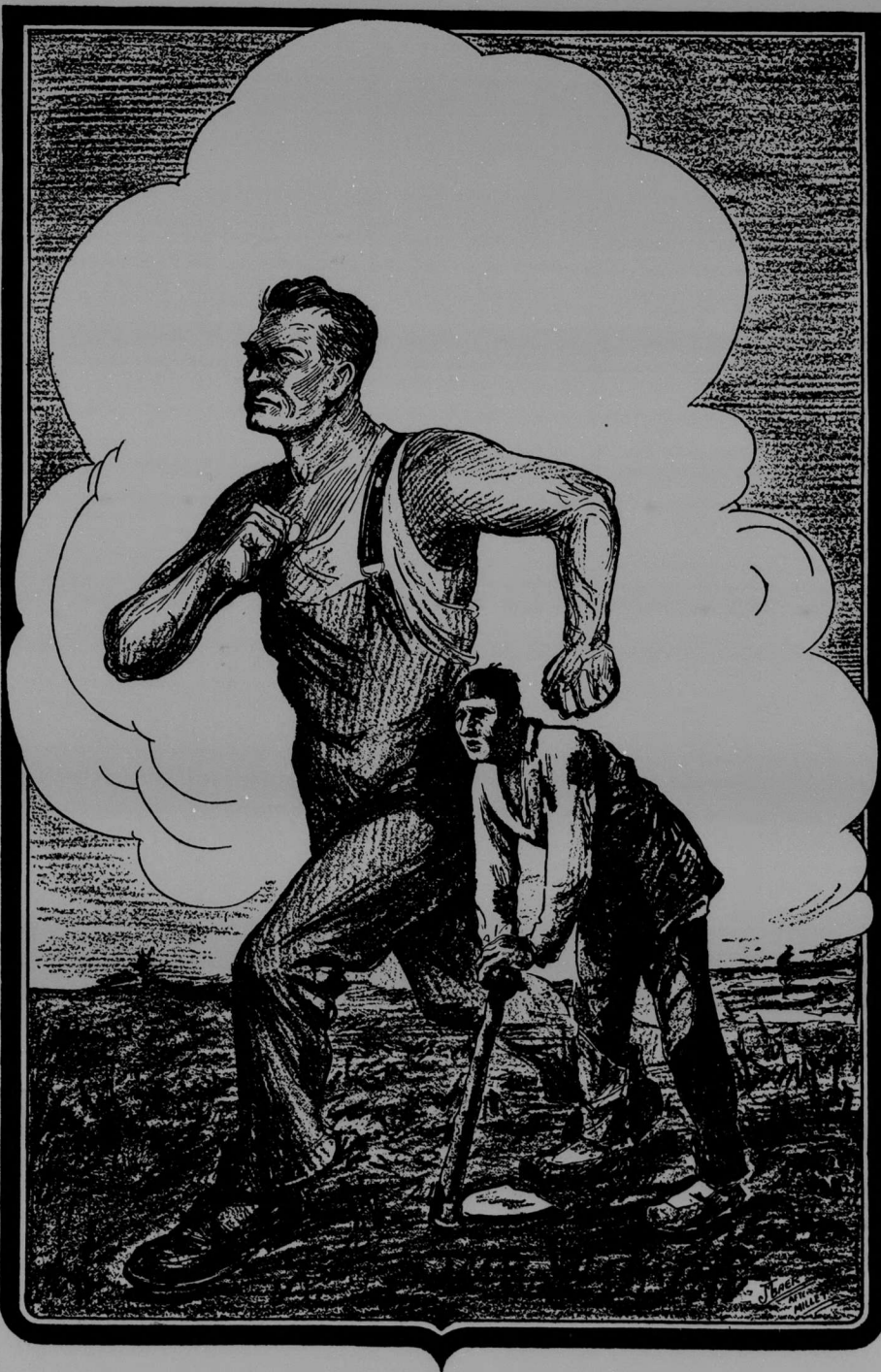
American labor is no longer typified by the figure in that painting, "The Man With the Hoe," with bent back and receding forehead and all the wrongs sorrow and resentment of the ages writ upon his brow.

The men and the women of labor of today have learned the dignity of honest, productive toil and have come to realize their importance as the wealth producers of the world, without which toil and production, society and civilization itself, would shrivel and perish.

The wage-earners of today stand erect as sovereign citizens of our Republic and look the whole world in the face, demanding no special rights or privileges but insisting that justice, freedom and democracy shall guide our industrial as well as our political destinies.—American Federationist.

### No Longer the Man With the Hoe

By Courtesy of the American Federationist



#### FORCED MARINE STRIKE

In a speech in the Senate favoring an investigation of the recent marine strike, Mr. La Follette said:

"I lay down this proposition that American seamen are essential to the American merchant marine.

"I start this discussion with the proposition, which will not be controverted by anyone at all familiar with the subject, that we can never have an American merchant marine unless we can attract to the marine service and retain in it genuine American seamen and officers to man and operate the ships. I am not going to take the time to elaborate that proposition. Not only does the history of every maritime power in the world prove its truth, but the manifest purpose of every country in the world to-day except the United States, with any maritime pretensions, to man its merchant ships with its own citizens shows how universally the truth of the proposition I have just stated is recognized by the maritime nations of the world.

"For a hundred years we have had the money; we have had the business; we could easily have had the ships. The reason we did not have a merchant marine was because we had not attracted American seamen to the service."

The speaker proved that the strike was not over wages, but over working conditions. Admiral Benson, then head of the shipping board, who stood with the ship owners, is quoted before a Senate committee on May 9 last:

"I think that the question of wages is always a little exaggerated because under any system it is not much over 10 per cent of the total cost of operation."

This means, said Senator La Follette, that out of every \$1,000 for ship operation, \$100 went to labor, and the reduction which the shipping board demanded and agreed to by the men, is \$15.

The speaker said that the mistakes of an unskilled or inefficient crew would more than offset this so-called wage saving in a single voyage.

"It is not a question of wages at all. It is a question of destroying the men's organizations and of subjecting them to working conditions which they will not stand, and ultimately of driving the American seamen and the American merchant marine from the sea, enabling the ship owners to employ cheaper foreign labor and make still larger profits.

"These men, when they could get no consideration and arrive at no understanding with either the shipping board or the owners, took this controversy to the President and said: 'You must decide it and we will continue at work upon whatever conditions you fix.' But the forces, whatever they were, that were determined to bring on a crucial contest between the men and the ship owners of this country, were too strong to be resisted. The lockout was put into effect and we find our sea labor today disorganized, dissatisfied and rebellious. The conditions exist which every enemy of the American merchant marine must desire to have exist."



**BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.**

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1921.

To the Secretaries of Central Labor Unions:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: I am in receipt of a letter from Secretary J. C. Pratt of the Crookston Central Labor Union, in which he informs me that two men who claim they are organizers of the American Federation of Labor called on the Central Labor Union of this city and stated that they were traveling from New York to the west coast for organization and label agitation work, and in connection therewith they were requesting Central Labor Unions to give them credentials stating that they were working for and are recognized by union labor.

These credentials were to be used to solicit advertisements to be placed on a banner with about forty advertising spaces thereon, and across the top of this banner was headed, "FRIENDS OF LABOR" and underneath this caption, "THESE FIRMS ARE FRIENDLY TO LABOR."

They make the offer of \$100 to the central bodies for the privilege of using their names. They give the impression that they are in some way connected with and authorized by the American Federation of Labor.

Your attention is called to the following action of the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1901:

"Perhaps there has been no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books. Unscrupulous projectors have victimized merchants and other friends of the movement in the most shameful fashion, and your committee heartily agrees with the strictures of the Executive Council upon the subject. We emphatically agree with the suggestions offered as a remedy and recommend their adoption. As

an additional means to this end we would recommend that there be published in a conspicuous place in each issue of the American Federationist a notice to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is not sponsor nor interested in any souvenir publication of any kind."

There has never been any organizer of the American Federation of Labor and for that matter any other person authorized to solicit any such advertisement as that indicated above. The advertising of the American Federationist is in the hands of an advertising manager. He employs canvassers. These canvassers hold credentials signed by the president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor. By these credentials these canvassers are authorized to secure contracts for advertisements for publication in the American Federationist. The credential explicitly states, and so does the blank form of contract, that the advertising canvasser is not authorized to receive any money, but that all moneys in payment for contracts for advertisements should be sent direct to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

In the interest of your own Central Labor Union, as well as to protect the good name of the A. F. of L., and to protect the business men of your locality, your central body should take prompt action to repudiate the action of the two men to which reference is made.

I would be glad to hear from you regarding the above.

Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

**YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS**

FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS  
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Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves  
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WESTERN AUTO is Auto Supply Headquarters. Our 2 stores will  
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**WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO



**A DREAMER'S DREAM.**

In a San Francisco daily paper this week, there appears the following statement concerning the views of the business agent of Machinists' Union No. 68, which union recently withdrew from affiliation with the Labor Council for no other reason than that the Council refused to approve the conduct of Eugene V. Debs, who has always been an enemy of the American Federation of Labor. This is the statement:

"That there should be one central labor body in San Francisco with every labor union in this city affiliated with and loyal to the body, is the opinion of J. H. Beckmeyer, business agent of the Machinists' Union, which recently withdrew from the San Francisco Labor Council, the recognized central labor body of this city.

"A reorganization of the local labor movement along these lines is being advocated by Beckmeyer, who believes that every labor union in San Francisco would be willing to affiliate with the San Francisco Labor Council, providing that body would agree to certain amendments to its constitution.

"In the opinion of Beckmeyer, the constitution of the San Francisco Labor Council should provide that only men and women actually working at their trades or devoting their entire time to the work of their respective labor organizations as officers of same shall be seated as delegates in the San Francisco Labor Council.

"If this is done, in the opinion of Beckmeyer, practically every labor union can be induced to affiliate with the San Francisco Labor Council. This plan is being openly advocated by Beckmeyer among the members of the general conference committee of the building trades unions. Beckmeyer is of the opinion that there would be no necessity for a general strike, to which he is unalterably opposed, if labor of San Francisco were united in one central labor body."

We are glad to note that this man has learned something since he first appeared upon the San Francisco horizon as a labor chief. However, he will have to learn quite a number of things yet, before his opinions will be practical and to the point.

First of all, the alleged reform, which he seeks to institute, would not affect more than half a dozen of the present delegates accredited to the Labor Council. Every one of these delegates is a veteran in the trade union movement and to exclude any of them would mean a loss instead of a gain in the prestige and influence of the local movement. In fact, outside of a few chronic and incompetent office seekers, we know of no sentiment that the failure of unions to affiliate with the Labor Council is due to the presence of said delegates, whose records for efficiency and trustworthiness in the movement are beyond dispute.

But there is a decided obstacle to the proposal. That is the provisions of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which rules the Central Council as well as the International Unions, and which guarantees to every affiliated union its autonomy in regard to delegates, enabling them to be sole judge as to the character of their delegates.

This is the provision, which no central body or international or local union can set aside, until duly changed by a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, Article XI, Section 8, reads as follows:

"No central body or department affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union chartered by a national or an international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges, signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated union may, upon conviction after a

fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the central body under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and no delegation representing local unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken."

It is plain, therefore, that the critic from the Machinists' Union does not know what he will have to do before the San Francisco Labor Council can comply with his wishes in amending its constitution. It is but another proof of the immaculate ignorance of would-be leaders of the rank and file.

**WASTE IN BUILDING SHOWN**

Building trades workmen are employed but 190 days a year.

Unemployment causes an annual loss of \$500,000,000.

Accidents cause an annual loss of \$120,000,000.

Duplication of estimates and designs and duplication in bidding cause an annual loss of \$1,000,000,000.

Application of safety methods would save 12,000,000 days' work a year.

The above are some of the conclusions reached by the committee on elimination of waste in industry of the American engineering council, appointed by Herbert Hoover.

"Haphazard management in planning and controlling work and lack of standards, which often double the labor cost, characterizes most construction undertakings," says the report, which adds that in the past union regulations produced losses, but "workmen and contractors are beginning to appreciate that reduced output reacts in tremendous fashion upon themselves.

"In some construction trades accidents involve losses up to 10 per cent of the labor costs in addition to the loss of human lives and energy. The average loss, computed from insurance statistics, is about 2½ per cent of labor cost."

The report insists that greater co-operation between employer and employe is "an absolute essential," and that this co-operation is impossible "without the removal of causes of friction and the working out of plans to this end."

**MOOSE AND LABOR.**

San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1921.

Mr. John O'Connell, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco:

My Dear Sir: San Francisco Lodge No. 26, L. O. O. M., through its relief committee, has established an employment bureau and begs to inform you that at no time shall said employment bureau infringe upon the rights of Union Labor, and furthermore, if informed by you of any strike or labor troubles, we would be glad to co-operate with your Council in furnishing help.

With kindest regards, I remain,

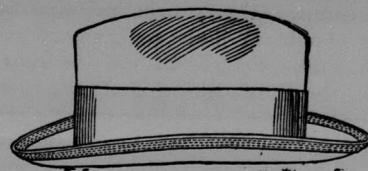
FRANK C. TRACEY,

Secretary San Francisco Lodge No. 26, Royal Order of Moose.

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OVERALLS & PANTS

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**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**DANCING EVERY NIGHT**

WORLD'S LARGEST

**FAMILY DANCE PAVILION**

AT POPULAR PRICES

LADIES ADMITTED FREE

**WINTER GARDEN**

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS



**ARE WE IN DANGER?**

Long Beach, July 26, 1921.

Editor Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir: Because there should be built up throughout the country a very firm intention on the part of the people to limit government expenditures, both within the nation and the state, I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to the very serious financial condition which California faces during the next two years, in the hope that any proposed new projects requiring funds may be at least delayed until it is possible to cut down some of the enormous expenditures and consequent taxes with which California is faced.

I am rather of the opinion, if a real appreciation is had in California as to what our financial condition really is, that there will be an even stronger reaction against the expenditure of funds than there is at the present time. Frankly, the condition is very serious, and I believe that the facts should be widely disseminated.

In spite of the fact that under the provisions of the King Tax Bill, California will collect from corporations, banks, insurance companies and franchises the largest state tax in history, the state has entered upon a new fiscal year confronted with a constructive deficit of more than \$2,917,845.25 for the biennial period. This is shown by a recapitulation made of all the apportionment measures passed by the legislature and signed by Governor Stephens, which total \$91,690,326.09.

A deduction of \$2,635,000 from this figure, however, should be made because this amount of money authorized by the present legislature will be paid in future years. This leaves a net authorized incumbrance on revenues and surplus for the present two year period of some \$89,000,000.

The total estimate of revenue for the general fund is less than \$80,000,000, while the budget estimate of surplus totals \$7,000,000, with a possible under estimate of possibly a million more, and therefore provides the state government with total funds for the next two years of \$87,000,000, which leaves a constructive deficit of at least \$2,000,000.

The King Tax Bill is estimated by the State Board of Equalization to bring in \$33,954,544.85, during 1921, as against \$22,342,961.66 last year, or an increase of more than \$11,600,000.

As a result of this condition, and faced with the knowledge that no additional taxes can be raised from the corporations for at least two years, and with the fact that the people of California will certainly not stand for any additional taxation upon private property, the state of California faces a period in which state officers and legislators must realize once and for all that retrenchment in state expenditures must be made, and that new projects requiring expenditures will not be tolerated by the voters.

As a result of this condition, there is very little chance that the coming special session of the legislature will be permitted or will for one minute desire to consider any legislation whatsoever requiring the expenditure of funds.

It is also equally certain that the people should look with extreme disfavor upon any proposed additional bond issues.

Whether we like it or not, this fact strikes directly at the power development program of the League of Municipalities, for there seems to be no chance for the setting up of any additional board or bureau in California having to do with the floating of state bond issues.

It has become more and more evident during the last sixty days that some plan is to be proposed for development of power within California, founded upon financial co-operation by the state with various cities in carrying the financial burden of this development, and inasmuch as the

city of Los Angeles is the largest holder of power sites in California, and would probably be the first to use the state bonding capacity for the development of power in the High Sierras for the city's own selfish benefit, any chance for the carrying of even an initiative measure looking toward the establishment of a state power bureau seems impossible of passage.

Nor is this all. There are innumerable additional expenditures urged and to be urged to eat up the taxpayers' money. There are road bonds, building bonds, irrigation bonds, with others too numerous to mention, and I am calling your attention to only one specific case simply in order that the facts as to California's financial condition may be brought very thoroughly before the people.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. ROMINGER.

**COURSES BY UNIVERSITY.**

One thousand three hundred fifty-five separate courses of study in forty departments of instruction are scheduled to be offered next year by the University of California in the Announcement of Courses issued at the University today. Instruction will be offered in fifteen languages, and will embrace practically all fields of knowledge. This announcement does not include work to be offered at the California School of Fine Arts, the Hastings College of Law, the Medical School, the College of Dentistry, the College of Pharmacy, the University Farm School, or the Southern Branch of the University, all of which issue separate announcements.

A new department of General Literature has been established, which will offer work in the development of European literature from Homer to the present time. New courses of study are outlined in other departments, including a course in Government to be given by David Prescott Barrows, President of the University. Dean Hunt of the College of Agriculture is to offer a course in Comparative Agriculture based upon his recent study and inspection of European agricultural conditions.

The Announcement of Courses will be sent upon receipt of thirty cents by the Mailing Division, President's Office, University of California.

**PAPER BLAMES JAPANESE.**

The North American Times, a Japanese newspaper published in Seattle, has unexpectedly come to the defense of the mob of white men who banished the Japanese melon pickers from Turlock a week ago.

In the July 21 issue, received here today, an editorial states:

Nevertheless, if the facts be as reported that the Japanese workers were banished from Turlock by a mob because the Japanese were working for lower wages than the white men, the blame in the matter lies on our side, and not on the side of the whites. If, as reported, the white workers were picking melons at the rate of 25 cents per crate, and the Japanese were doing the same work for 16 cents per crate, in other words, nine cents less per crate, this was a challenge to the white laborers. Again, it threatened their livelihood. For these reasons it cannot be said that the white worker, in order to protect his own existence, was in the wrong, even though he went so far as the persecution of the Japanese workers.

In the light of the present case, the Japanese must positively engage in no competition with white workers in the matter of wages. The causes of anti-Japanism are many and various, but the great cause which incites antipathy for us among these white workers lies in the fact that by working for lower wages the Japanese laborer has driven the white men to the wall.—The Call, July 30, 1921.

**COURT "ENDS" STRIKE.**

Striking bookbinders employed by the T. F. Tapley company at Long Island City, were surprised to learn that their 44-hour week strike is over. Supreme Court Justice Gannon made the announcement, and issued an injunction against picketing. The company made the usual claim to Justice Gannon that its plant is running at top speed. The court, thereupon, ended the strike and affirmed that picketing is unlawful.

The only difficulty with the decree is that the bookbinders reject the honorable court's discovery.

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**FORD AGAIN HITS MANAGERS.**

A little more than a year ago Henry Ford bought the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad, about 450 miles long and running through Ohio and Michigan. At the time he bought the road it was, according to the books kept by the management, losing \$200,000 a month. Since Ford bought the road it has made a profit though doing less business than it was handling the year before.

That is one thing that the railroad milkers who are wrecking other roads have laid up against Ford. Another mean thing he did which is considered an outrage and personal affront by the aforesaid milkers, was to announce in June that on and after July 1, 1921, the lowest wages to be paid any employe on the D. T. and I. would be six dollars for eight hours. The road is now paying that wage and still making profits.

The fact that Ford announced the raise in wages at the same time the Railroad Labor Board announced that wages of all railroad workers were to be cut 12 per cent, which cut was made at the request of the managers of other than Ford's road and based upon their assertions that they could not pay a wage of \$2.92 to unskilled labor and make a profit, is what hurts.

On July 1, when Ford raised the lowest wages paid on the D. I. and T. to \$6 for a day of eight hours, the other roads lowered wages to the point fixed by the Railroad Labor Board from \$2.92 per day to \$2.24 per day.

On July 1st and several times since the railroad managers announced the fact that there could be no lowering of freight rates because of the cut in wages, owing to the "fact" that the cut was not deep enough to allow for a reduction in rates.

Now comes the D. T. & I. and asks that the freight rates charged by it on its main line and on all its branches be cut 20 per cent, beginning August 20th. When the general freight agent filed the request to be allowed to reduce rates 20 per cent with the public utilities commission at Columbus, Ohio, the only comment he made in reply to questions was: "Mr. Ford thought a reduction should be made."

Can you imagine what the railroad wreckers who control the rest of the roads are thinking about Henry? They have been claiming that they are operating at a loss and demanding that the Government give them \$500,000,000 or they'd have to go into bankruptcy. That wages were so high and labor so inefficient there was no hope for a reduction in rates unless wages were cut to the bone. Yet here comes Ford, takes a road that was losing money while owned and managed by "railroad brains," makes it pay a profit, raises wages to nearly three times what other roads pay and cuts freight rates 20 per cent.

Don't get the idea that the Ford road is a toy road that runs a few miles through the back woods. It's a real road and in better shape than ever before and the fact that Ford has made the road a success from a failure, raised wages and reduced prices charged for service, is not because he is a superman, but is solely because he either doesn't know how to soak the public and labor or because he doesn't care for that kind of a game.

The railroad managers have been claiming for over three years now that they are the only ones possessing the brains and ability necessary in running the railroads of the country: That they must have the right to charge high rates and lower wages if the transportation system of the land was to be maintained, only to go ever deeper in debt and nearer bankruptcy.

How can they account, after all the propaganda they've spread, for all that Ford has done? They will not admit they didn't know what they were talking about or that they lied and do still lie,

but what do you think about it as you continue to pay excessive freight charges; see the purchasing power of railroad workers cut down and crops rotting on the ground because it costs too much to ship them? Think it over.

Owing to the exposure by the farmer and labor press of the attempted steal of \$500,000,000 from the treasury of the United States, the soft pedal has been put on talk along that line. Another reason for singing low about the deal is the fact that the story of the steal appeared at the same time that the country was being informed that the treasury was so badly bent if we gave the men who volunteered and were drafted \$200,000,000 the country would go broke and the treasury emptied.

The two statements didn't jibe and the ordinary citizen couldn't understand why it should break the country to give \$200,000,000 to the soldiers and it would not to give two and a half that much to the railroads.

Also the Interstate Commerce Commission has commenced to back up on its endorsement of the "formula of inefficiency of labor" and is beginning to crawlfish thereon, especially since Basil M. Manly, formerly joint chairman of the War Labor Board and now director of the People's Legislative Service, has filed a formal petition with that body against the railroads' claims on account of alleged inefficiency of labor and deficient maintenance. He said he was prepared to prove that such claims should be rejected because they were without warrant of law, were in large part fraudulent, were contrary to the facts contained in the sworn statements filed with the Commission by the roads, and were based upon extravagant estimates.

"These claims," said Mr. Manly, "constitute a deliberate program of the railroads to offset their obligations to the Government by creating fictitious claims, which may be prosecuted indefinitely or until time and insistence have given them an appearance of reality." All of which, as said before, makes the Commission pause because Manly has also asked for the right to cross-examine the managers on their claims and stands ready and willing to prove all he states.

But let no one think the railroad financiers are going to give up their assault upon the treasury. If they can't break in one way they will another, and they are holding conferences, while the President, Mellon, Hoover and Cummins have their heads together figuring out how to give the roads what they want without undue objection. As one wise guy puts it, "They're trying to find some way to pluck the goose without the goose squawking too much."

In the meantime Ford goes right along running his road, making a profit, raising wages and reducing rates, which greatly worries the high-

binders of finance, wreckers of railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the politicians worried about the elections next year

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921.

W. B. Trites, the novelist, has been living for some time in Spain, and in a recent letter home he said: "Spanish children are the most spoiled children in the world. Every Spanish restaurant is filled with their bawling. They tread on your feet and upset your glass as they play tag in every Spanish cafe. In every Spanish theatre it is hard to hear the performance through their din. And yet this fact—the fact that Spanish children are unbelievably spoiled—enabled a Spaniard in Palma to knock me out completely in an ethical argument. 'You Spaniards are a great nation,' I said to him, 'but I can't understand how a nation that produced Velasquez and Valdes can stomach the savage cruelty of the bull-fight.' The Spaniard rolled his black eyes at me, emitted a great cloud of cigarette smoke, and said: 'You have in America a number of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, I believe?' 'Yes.' 'And they do good work?' 'Oh, splendid work.' Now the Spaniard showed his white teeth in a smile. 'Well, senor, such societies would be useless in my country,' he said. 'The man who would lift his hand against a little child has not been born in Spain.'"

Charles Evans Hughes is proving a success as leader of American diplomacy. His principles cannot but suit the various elements of the American people. He puts into practice what former President Wilson desired the whole world to adopt. It is the traditional American code of diplomacy. It reads: "Open diplomacy, as I understand it, is to approach all matters affecting our relations with others or the relations of others with us, in a friendly and frank manner; to keep ever before us the fact that we are Americans acting for Americans; to see that the agreements be so written as to be incapable of misconstruction; to see that our language does not 'conceal our thought,' but rather expresses it clearly, concisely and without equivocation. Open diplomacy does not mean that we are to seek the housetops every time we make a diplomatic move, but rather to do what is deemed best, openly and frankly, and abide by any praise or criticism that may come." This code is good enough for any nation or any cause. The labor movement has sought to act upon it, and if but seriously also entertained by American employers, it might serve as the basis of a really better American code of industrial relations.

## Why They Always Fail

While the agitation for a general strike is at its height it may not be amiss to point out why those of long experience in the labor movement are opposed to them and fight to prevent their inauguration. The history of the labor movement shows that there has never been a general strike of any proportions which has succeeded anywhere in the world, and this one fact furnishes sufficient reason for sane and thoughtful men in the movement taking a stand against them. But, if we were without experience in the premises, the very logic of the situation would prompt those given to careful analysis to predict failure and oppose them.

It must be clear to anyone that a strike involving all of the workers must of necessity be won in a very short time or be lost, for the reason that the worker, without any resources or support, cannot remain idle for any great length of time without bringing hunger and unbearable suffering upon his family. This the average worker is not willing to do except under most extreme provocation. If he is striking for immediate improvement for himself this incentive will serve to urge him to undergo the trials that are sure to come, but in a general strike this impelling motive is totally lacking and, while he has strong sympathy for those the general strike is called to aid, that alone is not sufficient to induce him to stand up under the miseries that come to him and his family. These facts furnish the reason for the great majority of the workers being unwilling to take part in general strikes and that is why they invariably vote not to participate in them.

As a general thing the radical who urges the inauguration of such movements is strong on preaching psychology to his fellows, but when urging the general strike he surely must leave the psychology of the situation entirely out of his calculations. On such occasions he will freely admit that as a direct consequence of the general strike the public, which he is pleased to call the little bystander, must undergo temporary inconvenience, severe discomfort and in many instances permanent loss. Yet he does not seem to understand that as a matter of fact the public is not a little fellow and will not long remain a bystander. Whether as a matter of fairness and justice the public should remain in the position in which he places it need not be discussed for the facts all demonstrate that it moves to put down the strike in order to bring to an end the inconvenience, discomfort and loss. And when the public is aroused to this extent the idea is strong in the minds of the individuals that make it up that they are in no way responsible for the strike nor were they in a position to prevent it by insisting that justice be done in the premises. Whether these ideas contain the facts or not has no influence upon the impulses which move the masses against the strikers. The dominant idea at such times is to end the strike by the quickest means available. To argue that public indifference to the merits of the case is very largely responsible for provoking the strike is as hopeless as attempting to burn a hole through a piece of thick asbestos with a parlor match. It will avail nothing.

The thoughtful trade unionist is not blind to these facts nor is he unmindful of the terrible setback that an unsuccessful general strike will give to the labor movement and what the consequences will be to him and those dependent upon him. Is it any wonder then that he refuses to be inveigled into such a predicament?

Strikes of this nature always fail because society—regardless of right or wrong—uses its full measure of resistance against what menaces its legitimate interests. As a general strike cannot be conducted without inflicting loss upon the public, and the public feels that it is the innocent party to suffer thereby, it will unhesitatingly employ every resource to put it down. Under such conditions, no one can predict where the resentment will end. And it is this that makes a general strike such a hazardous undertaking. It is comparable only to the act of a desperate man who stakes his very life on the turn of fortune, where he knows his chances of success are hardly more than one in a thousand. It is a deliberate gamble, bound to lead us into worse straights than ever.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

One of the best evidences that this Congress does not intend to revive and pass the Soldiers' Bonus Bill is the fact that it rejected an amendment setting a date when the bill should be reported back. How effectively the bill was disposed of, so far as this Congress is concerned, was humorously stated by Senator Reed when he declared that "in sending it back in that way it will be as effectively killed and as thoroughly dead as Julius Caesar," and then said: "If there is a spark of life left in it, when the veins are filled with the Penrose embalming fluid the Angel Gabriel could not resurrect it. It will be in as bad a condition as the corpse of the mother-in-law was after it had been treated in accordance with the request of the son-in-law in the very ancient story—which is the only kind I know—when he replied to a telegram 'Mother is dead. Shall I cremate, embalm or bury?' And he replied, 'Do all three. Take no chances.'"

Opposition to the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill again shows what little value certain elements in this country place on human life. This bill is intended to lessen the annual deaths of 20,000 mothers in childbirth and 250,000 babies less than one year old. The plan is educational with not a single element of compulsion. Where states accept the act the federal government will match every dollar these states appropriate for this purpose. In arguments against the bill opponents talk of the constitution, states' rights, sacredness of the home, and the entering wedge for bolshevism, but they offer no counter plan to rescue this country from its position of having the highest maternity and infant mortality of any civilized nation in the world. The bill has passed the senate, however, and is now being considered by the house. If congress refused to stop a waste of property equal to the annual economic loss of 20,000 mothers and 250,000 babies, opponents of the maternity bill would tear down the sky. No one objects to the government maintaining agents—known as consuls—in every part of the world to inform business men what to offer for sale in these countries, how to pack and ship goods, credit regulations and other trade information. But good order and the constitution are threatened if the government imparts information to young women in the most crucial period of their lives. Opponents of the maternity bill are always defending the constitution when human life is involved, but they would scrap this document in the interest of trade. This mental attitude is not confined to opponents of the maternity bill. It is seen in the cry for "greater production," which never includes protection of wage earners' lives and their working conditions. It is in "the back of the heads" of those who urge wage reductions. To them cheap production justifies the coolie standard of living. Opponents of child-labor laws are blind to everything but low production costs. Though the coming generation be stunted they would rescue the constitution from those who would put children in school. The injunction judge has the same mental attitude—protection of property, though the injunction writ, as originally intended, be outraged and every guarantee in the bill of rights annulled. This mental attitude is the "cannon fodder" concept of wage earners. Secretly, it is as stoutly maintained today by industrial autocrats as it was openly advocated in the days of feudalism and ancient Rome. The great work of organized labor is to change this mental attitude. This can be done by intelligence and unity. Because it possesses this power—and is exercising it—industrial autocrats hate—and fear—trade unionism.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Suppose that this here vessel," says the captain with a groan,  
 "Should lose her bearin's, run away and bump upon a stone;  
 "Suppose she'd shiver and go down, when save ourselves we couldn't!"  
 The mate replies:  
 "O, blow my eyes!  
 Suppose again she shouldn't!"  
 —Wallace Irwin.

City Youth—What's that the calf is licking?  
 Cow Farmer—That's rock salt, my boy.  
 City Youth—Go hon! I've often wondered how corn-beef was made!—Sydney Bulletin.

Pianist Rachmaninoff told in his New York flat the other day a story about his boyhood.  
 "When I was a very little fellow," he said, "I played at a reception at a Russian count's, and, for an urchin of seven, I flatter myself that I swung through Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' pretty successful.  
 "The 'Kreutzer,' you know, has in it several long and impressive rests. Well, in one of these rests the count's wife, a motherly old lady, leaned forward, patted me on the shoulder, and said:  
 "'Play us something you know, dear.'"—The Christian Advocate.

"Yes," said the traveler, "I had an amusing journey up to town. There were two Scotsmen in the carriage."  
 "How do you know they were Scotsmen?" asked the cashier, curiously. "By their accent, I suppose?"  
 "No; you see, they both happened to take their pipes out together. Well, they filled them and then each calmly waited for the other to strike a match."  
 "Well, what happened?"  
 "Oh, I brought out my pipe, so both of them waited for my match."

Two Out.—The baseball fan takes his small daughter to see her first (and last) game:  
 "See that place in the center? That's called the diamond."  
 "Daddy, can I have an ice-cream cone?"  
 "That beautiful lawn is the outfield."  
 "Why can't we sit down there on those other seats?"  
 "That man in the blue suit is the umpire."  
 "Daddy, I want an almond bar."  
 "That bell means that the game is going to start."  
 "What has that man with the white coat and hat got in his basket?"  
 "Watch that man with the bat; he's trying to hit the ball."  
 "What does it say on those flags over there?"  
 "Where the man stands is called the home plate."  
 "Daddy, that fat man bought some popcorn! Why don't you buy some, daddy?"  
 "Watch the ball; see it go?"  
 "Daddy, why don't you buy some popcorn?"  
 "See that man catch the ball? That's one out."  
 "It says 'Peanuts' on that man's hat, daddy."  
 "Let's go."  
 Two out.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Whiskey has ruined the reputation of many men."  
 "Yes," replied Broncho Bob, "and at the same time, I ain't so sure that a lot of naturally no-account men haven't done their share to ruin the reputation of whiskey."—Columbia Jester.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## MY OWN DEAR SUNSET LAND!

If I could sing like a lark, dear land,  
 Oh, what a song I'd trill!  
 My notes would reach every sunlit beach  
 And soar over vale and hill!  
 I'd praise each vale in a tender tale  
 Thy canyons fair and grand;  
 I'd stir each heart with lyric art—  
 My own dear Sunset Land!

If I could weave the story, dear land,  
 What a story I would tell!  
 I'd coin glad words to charm the birds  
 And resound in every dell!  
 I'd praise the hills where Nature thrills  
 The artist's magic hand;  
 I'd tell thy fame, call thee by name,  
 My own dear Sunset Land!

If I could mould thee a crown, dear land,  
 Oh, what a crown I'd mould!  
 No jeweler's art could touch the heart  
 Like my bright crown of gold!  
 My heart would sink into each link  
 A gem from Love's own strand.  
 Above thy brow I'd weave somehow—  
 "My own dear Sunset Land!"

JAMES A. POWER.  
 (Copyright, 1921, by James A. Power.)

## BLANTON GRILLED WHILE HOUSE CHEERS.

Congressman Blanton of Texas was grilled to a brown turn by Congressman Black of the same state. The latter exposed Blanton's support of many items in the Fordney tariff bill, and then voting against the bill as a whole, while having Texas papers print in glaring headlines: "Blanton denounces the Fordney tariff bill as pernicious and indefensible."

This is a favorite Blanton trick, and as a result he is as popular in the house as the boll-weevil in a cotton field.

Both sides of the house cheered Congressman Black who conceded the right of men to differ with him, while he scored Blanton for talking one way and acting another way.

The grilling included good-natured partisanship against the bill, which Mr. Fordney, author of the bill, enjoyed.

"Why, gentlemen," said Mr. Black, "the situation is simply this: This good ship Fordney Bill is about to sail for a protective-tariff harbor port. Her old, tattered sails are already fluttering in the wind.

"My good friend from Texas is not willing to get on board the ship. He knows that she is a leaky old boat, but he has got some babies that he wants to put on board. So we have witnessed him enthusiastically taking those babies and putting them on the old boat, and today when the whistle blows for all hands to get on deck, the ship is about to depart, I see my good friend from Texas rushing down the gang plank so that he can get safely back on shore; but he says, 'I will leave my babies on board.'

"And then I see him going back home next summer to his constituents, and saying: 'Although I helped to get these babies on board, I did all I could to submarine that old ship after I got them on. I fired the strongest torpedo at her that I possibly could when I voted against the bill on the final vote, and if the votes had all been like mine that old vessel would have gone down beneath the waves with my babies on board.'

Because still water runs deep is no sign there are fish in it.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The Labor Day Committee of Typographical Union held its initial meeting in the union rooms last Sunday and lost no time in making preliminary arrangements for No. 21's participation in the 1921 Labor Day parade and celebration. Committeemen Hanscom, Heidelberg, Hollis, Johnson, Knell, Michelson, Mullen and Scott were in attendance, Compton, Hopkins and Schonhoff were excused because of sickness, McDonnell and Stauffer on account of absence from the city, John J. Neely on receipt of a wireless that the machine in which he was en route to the meeting had been stalled, while the fifteenth member of the committee failed to report. The committee organized by making the president and secretary of the union, its chairman and secretary, respectively. The sub-committee on music showed some speed when on Monday, the day following the meeting, it engaged twenty-two musicians, all soloists (even the cymbals player), to furnish toe-tickling music for the marching unionists the day of the parade. Messrs. Hanscom, Mullen and Scott, committee appointed to secure a banner carriage, haven't been so slow, either. They got busy at once and entered into negotiations with a vehicle dealer in Valencia street to furnish the carriage, and that gentlemen is now engaged in giving some extra special touches to the banner carriage necessary to correspond with our beautiful banner. Members of the union owning automobiles are invited to tender their use to the committee on Labor Day for the accommodation of our veteran and women members. Those who are willing and can donate machines are requested to communicate with the chairman of the committee. The more the merrier. A request will be made of the daily newspaper publishers to arrange their Labor Day editions so as to permit as many of their employees as possible to participate in the parade. It is the purpose of the committee to invite a group of Boy Scouts of America to act as escort for the division of marching typos, and members of the union who are fathers of Boy Scouts will kindly communicate with the secretary of the union. The president of the union has been chosen marshal of the printers' division, with the first and second vice-presidents acting as his aides.

Jo E. Thompson, a member of Typographical Union No. 21 and for seventeen years in the employ of Hyman Brothers' Box and Label Company, twelve years of which he acted as superintendent-foreman, has resigned his position and associated himself with C. J. Collins in the printing and publishing business. Mr. Thompson is a man of exceptional executive ability and was held in the highest esteem by the employees of Hyman Bros., as was evidenced by the presentation to him of a gold pencil with his name engraved as a token of remembrance. W. F.

Barth, an old employee of Hyman Bros., will succeed Mr. Thompson, and that he will fill the position with the same degree of satisfaction as his predecessor goes without saying. Mr. Collins, with whom Mr. Thompson will be associated in business, has been established for many years in San Francisco, and is a member of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24. After the fire of 1906 Mr. Collins resumed business in the Mission district, where he established the Mission Enterprise, a weekly paper, for the dissemination of neighborhood news and for the development of the district, and it has been a welcome visitor on Saturdays to the homes of thousands of Mission residents. The association of Collins and Thompson will mark a new epoch in the printing industry in San Francisco. The business of the office has outgrown its present location, and it will shortly be removed to larger quarters, which will be equipped with the most modern of printshop appurtenances. All of Mr. Thompson's friends wish him the greatest success in his new venture.

E. L. Schlegel, former San Francisco newspaper printer now residing in Los Angeles, is visiting friends in San Francisco. Mr. Schlegel is in much better health than when he left San Francisco two years ago, and is happy to be among his old associates again.

Albert Springer, secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, will leave Sunday for a tour of the Southland, taking his family with him for a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Springer hopes that the members of the Mutual Aid will not overburden the young lady in charge of the secretary's office while he is away. Upon his return he will be glad to greet all and take their excess cash in the form of dues, etc. Mr. Springer, who is superintendent of the Hall-Gutstadt plant, feels that a well-earned vacation is due him, and will try to forget "picas and ems" from the 7th to the 21st of August. His Maxwell Special, "St. Patrick the First," is all tuned up and ready to shoot. Let's go!

The Denver Labor Bulletin says J. J. (Casey) O'Rourke paused in Denver and Colorado Springs for a visit with old-time friends on his way to the Quebec convention. According to the Bulletin, "Casey" had a number of interesting sessions with several of the "agitators" in the Colorado cities.

C. E. Tracy, Progressive candidate for secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, defeated his opponent, Mr. Tedford, by the narrow margin of one ballot, the vote being 160 to 159. The election was held last Sunday and it is reported there was a considerable demonstration when the tellers announced the result of the election. Mr. Tracy is a capable, enthusiastic young trade unionist and promises to be a worthy successor to the late John H. Godfrey.

Mr. Frank Seward, who has returned to the Leighton Co-operative Press, was elected chairman of that chapel last Tuesday.

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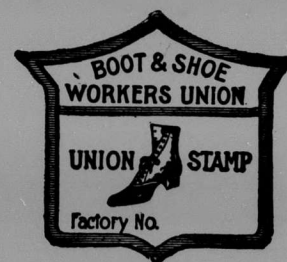


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Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

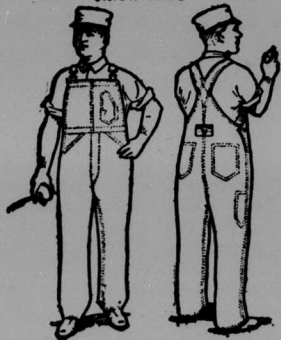
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Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair \$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit \$3.00

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"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special \$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special \$89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed \$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki. 95c

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**BULLETIN NUMBER TEN.**

When you are told that the open shop is gaining ground in the printing industry show the following. Union offices and forty-four-hour work-week put in effect since the issuance of the last Bulletin:

Chattanooga, Ten., July 7, 1921—Secretary Lynn says: "Got one good shop today. First break in employers' ranks since early in strike."

July 6, 1921—Have received the following information: "Lawrence (Kan.) Union announced on Friday, July 1, 1921, the Gazette flew at its masthead for the first time the union label. They came clean."

July 19, 1921—Prince Rupert (B. C., Canada) Union No. 413 has sent in strike report No. 2 showing settlement of forty-four-hour-week fight with three offices in its jurisdiction, all that were involved.

July 13, 1921—Glen Falls (N. Y.) Union No. 96 reports the signing of the Union Bag and Paper Company under date of July 4. This again closes the strike in Glens Falls.

July 20, 1921—Secretary Arthur E. Higgins of Gloversville (N. Y.) Union No. 268, says:

"The proprietors of the job offices connected with the two newspapers in this city have conceded the forty-four-hour week, and tomorrow the printers, who have been on strike since May 1, will return to work."

July 11, 1921—Milwaukee (Wis.) Union No. 23 reports a settlement with the Wisconsin Printing Company under date of July 5. Office employs ten men.

July 15, 1921—Vancouver (B. C.) Union No. 226 settled with four offices on July 4 and 5. Secretary says this means a reduction of four hours per week on the old scale for one hour's less pay, and that now we have a start we are looking for others to follow.

July 13, 1921—Camden (N. J.) Union No. 132 made settlement with the Wythe Printing Company on June 20.

July 18, 1921—Ithaca (N. Y.) Union No. 369 reports settlement with Cayuga Press on July 5. All of the five members originally employed in office returned to work.

July 18, 1921—President Ryan of Winnipeg Union No. 191, in a telegram dated July 13, says: "Columbia Press, twelve journeymen, goes back on forty-four hour basis to-day."

Alliance, Ohio, July 18, 1921—Forty-four hours and wage concession gained and strike off.

Butte Union No. 126—All job offices signed up on forty-four-hour basis.

Missoula, Mont., July 14, 1921—All shops concede forty-four-hour week, both newspaper and job. Increase in prices, 75 cents per day.

July 11, 1921—In the Wilkes-Barre jurisdiction we closed up two contracts yesterday with the larger job shops, with a further prospect of one other contract soon.

July 29, 1921—Hibbing-Virginia (Minn.) Union No. 727 reports the granting of the forty-four-hour week by the Mesaba Miner, June 18, 1921.

July 11, 1921—Birmingham (Ala.) Union No. 104 reported signing of Birmingham Publishing Company on June 28.

July 26, 1921—Fostoria Union No. 475 says take that local out of strike roll. All offices have conceded forty-four hours, with time and one-half for overtime.

July 11, 1921—St. Johns (Newfoundland) Union No. 703 reports signing of the Advocate office on June 25.

July 11, 1921—Hamilton (Ont.) Union No. 129 reports signing of two of its best offices, one on July 2 and another since.

July 25, 1921—The Niagara Falls situation is practically cleared up on the forty-four-hour-week basis.

Yonkers Union No. 468 signed up both job and newspaper offices on forty-four-hour basis. Back pay to May 1 in job offices.

Auburn, N. Y., July 23, 1921—One office signed for forty-four-hour week today.

July 8, 1921—Additional contracts received for commercial offices containing provision for the forty-four-hour week in following cities:

No. 524, Freeport, Ill., 1 office; No. 793, Sterling, Colo., 1 office; No. 779, LaGrande, Ore., 4 offices; No. 77, Erie, Pa., 3 offices; No. 321, Connelville, Pa., 2 offices; No. 308, Watertown, N. Y., 1 office; No. 183, Savannah, Ga., 8 offices; No. 472, Palestine, Texas, 4 offices; No. 807, Oelwein, Ia., 2 offices; No. 137, Johnstown, Pa., 2 offices.

Let the good work go on. And business has not improved as yet. Do not look for any more bulletins until after convention time.

JOHN McPARLAND,  
W. W. BARRETT,  
JAMES J. HOBAN,  
CHARLES N. SMITH,  
J. W. HAYS,

Constituting the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

July 28, 1921.

**OPPOSE COOLIE LABOR**

If the sugar planters of Hawaii have reached the point where they feel they are forced to import Chinese coolie labor, then it is time their business was reorganized.

That was the declaration made to President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and the A. F. of L. legislative committee by G. W. Wright, president of the Honolulu central labor body reporting at A. F. of L. headquarters upon arrival here.

President Wright and Treasurer W. R. Chilton came to Washington representing the Honolulu central body to appear before the committee on immigration of the House in protest against H. R. joint resolution 171, the purpose of which is to open the doors to coolie immigration to Hawaii.

Under the provision of that resolution it is estimated that upon proclamation of the President that an emergency exists as many as 50,000 Chinese coolies can be brought to Hawaii, and it is the expressed fear of labor that this would, in addition to constituting at the outset a violation of a principle maintained for 40 years, be an entering wedge for immigration of coolies to the mainland.

Prior to the arrival of the Hawaiian labor representatives the officers of the A. F. of L. protested energetically and notified all Pacific and inter-mountain central bodies of the crucial situation. The result of this was that a large number of protests were lodged by wire with Congressman Albert Johnson, chairman of the House committee on immigration.

"At the present time," said President Wright, reporting to the officers of the A. F. of L. in the office of President Gompers, "the sugar interests are dominating all the commercial and industrial affairs in the territory of Hawaii. They are autocrats. They have the system down so fine that if a mechanic in any of the trades incurs their enmity or displeasure that man has to leave the islands. They have a blacklist."

"The trouble is that their plantations are too large. They are all controlled by one little group of five or ten men with their interlocking directorates and trust companies of which the directors or stockholders control not only the plantations but the transportation companies."

Both President Wright and Treasurer Chilton denied emphatically the need for importation of labor to the islands. President Wright said that at the most the sugar companies cannot now employ more than 3,500 workers, while there are fully 2,000 unorganized unemployed in the islands.

The whole secret of the movement to admit Chinese coolies is, he declared, to provide a class of workers who will accept lower standards of living. The coolies would be employed to replace Japanese and these, in turn, would make every effort to rise above their present economic status,

forcing Americans out of the skilled trades.

The evidence produced by President Wright and Treasurer Chilton directly contradicts statements made by sugar planters who have come to Washington from the Hawaiian islands to assist in putting through the measure to destroy Asiatic exclusion and open the door to coolie importation and peonage on American soil.

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At the Cigar Stand  
"GOBS" and "BARS"

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Don Luis Clubs Cigars, box of 50,  
\$3.40; each .....7c  
Lee Smoking Tobacco, a plug.....38c  
Honest Pound, 16 oz. smoking.....49c  
Harp Plug Cut, 10c package.....8c  
Dill Best Slice Plug, 17c tin.....12c  
Gold Shore Plug Cut, 16c pkge.,  
2 for .....25c  
Bagley's Old Colony, 16c tin.....12c  
Relu Cigarettes, 20 in package.....16c  
Yankee Girl Plug Chewing, \$1  
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Pure Gold Granulated Tobacco  
2 pkgs. ....5c

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FINEST CHOCOLATES IN THE CITY  
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HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES  
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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 29, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Jewelry Workers, Wm. Schweitzer, Arthur Mayrhofer. Egg Inspectors, J. P. Brehmen, vice Chas. Miles. Delegates stated.

**Communications Filed**—From Waitresses, inclosing donation for the Publicity Fund. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to resolutions passed at the convention condemning the attempt to open the doors of the U. S. to Chinese coolies by first admitting them to the Hawaiian Islands. From Congressman Johnson of Washington, with reference to the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan. Minutes of Waterfront Workers' Federation.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Printing Pressmen No. 13, Michigan, appeal for financial assistance. From Taft Labor Council, requesting information relative to Co-operative stores.

**Referred to Labor Clarion**—From Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. with reference to purchasing union label goods. From the A. F. of L., with reference to two men who claim to be organizers of the American Federation of Labor. From the Loyal Order of Moose, stating it has established an employment bureau and will co-operate with this Council.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Owing to the resignation of Brother Urmay as delegate to this Council his office as member of the Executive Committee has become vacant, and recommended that after publication in the Labor Clarion that the Council proceed in the regular order to elect a successor to the office. Telegram from Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, requesting this Council to assist in securing an adjustment of differences existing in various moving picture studios in that city; committee recommended that the matter be referred to the secretary to use his good offices in the matter with local parties. Committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the restaurants called Griddle No. 1 and Griddle No. 2. With reference to the differences of the Culinary Union with the Lotus Dairy Lunch on Market Street, Mr. Newth made arrangements with the secretary to hold a conference. Dealing with the resolutions submitted by the Building Trades Council, urging this Council to indorse the policy of a general strike, Committee recommended First—That the resolutions from the Building Trades Council be filed. Second—That each union affiliated with this Council be advised to have no connection with the General Conference of the Building Trades Bay District if it assumes to act as a central body and in defiance of the laws of the A. F. of L. Third—That the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions remain loyal to the laws of their respective organizations and refuse to recognize the authority of any body of labor not chartered by the A. F. of L., and refuse to entertain or act upon any communication, order or appeal from any Building Trades organization, unless such organization be acting through its duly constituted officers and in conformity with the laws

of the American Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

The part of the report on the resolution reads in full as follows:

Dealing with the resolution submitted by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, urging upon this Council to indorse the policy of a general strike in aid of the building trades unions in their present wage and open-shop controversy with employers, and requesting further the Council to give its hearty support and co-operation to the General Conference of the Building Trades of the Bay District, in the event that said conference decides to call for a referendum vote of all unions in this district on the general strike, your Executive Committee respectfully reports as follows:

Your Executive Committee before acting on this matter waited until 9 o'clock in the evening last Monday, in the hope that the Committee of the General Conference of Building Trades of the Bay District, which addressed the Council last Friday evening, would, according to the invitation then and there extended to it, appear before your Executive Committee to explain further the authority of said general conference to call a general strike of unions outside the Building Trades Department, the purposes to be served by such a general strike, the means to be used to secure a full legal vote and compliance with any such general strike order, and the benefits under all eventualities to be derived from such general strike movement. But no committee from said General Conference appeared before your Executive Committee. The fact that no committee appeared, and the further fact that the General Conference Committee immediately after last Friday evening proceeded to take steps to ascertain the sentiments of the unions affiliated to this Council, convinced your Executive Committee that the said General Conference intends to ignore this Council, its laws and authority and appeal directly to the affiliated unions. This has since been confirmed by statements in the press emanating from the committee of the General Conference, as well as from their acts in sending out committees to visit our affiliated unions each evening, without awaiting the official action of the Council.

All parties concerned are hereby respectfully referred to the fundamental law of the American Federation of Labor on this subject, section 5 of Article XI of the Constitution of the federation, reading as follows:

"No central labor union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such central labor union or other central body, on strike, or to take a strike vote, where such organization has a national or international organization, until the proper authorities of such national or international organization have been consulted and agreed to such action. A viola-

tion of this law shall be sufficient cause for the Executive Council to revoke the charter."

A proper understanding of this section shows that neither this Council, nor the Building Trades Council or any other chartered body within the Building Trades Department, much less a temporary and unchartered committee like the General Conference of Building Trades of the Bay District, has the power to call a strike or decide the taking of a strike vote in a single union affiliated directly or indirectly to the American Federation of Labor, and that in every instance a local union undertakes to take a strike vote, it must conform to the laws of its national or international union, and the American Federation of Labor. This law is the organic law estab-

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JUNE 30th, 1921

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$71,383,431.14

67,792,431.14

1,000,000.00

2,591,000.00

357,157.85



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lished for the protection of the membership, to aid every union in the time of crisis against intemperate and ill-considered action.

It follows that the resolution submitted by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco gives this Council no authority or power to ignore its laws and indorse a general strike, or to submit the question to its affiliated unions, any such action being in violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and of no legal or binding effect, calculated only to divide the local movement into discordant factions.

As to the policy of the general strike, it cannot be successfully denied that the general strike has failed of achieving beneficial results in every country or city where it has been tried out, and that the labor organizations engaging in such movement have been quickly and signally defeated and left helpless for years afterward. Nothing has been presented to persuade anybody that the outcome of a general strike in San Francisco or the Bay region would be different or have better chances of success. On the contrary, conditions as now prevailing indicate that a general strike at this time would solidify the opposition among employers, would alienate every friendly employer in this district, and enlist against the organized labor movement, in addition to the Builders' Exchange and its supporters, all persons outside of our movement affected by such strike, as well as the public authorities of the municipalities and the state.

Only by keeping faith with fair employers, acting with justice and consideration of public interests as well as our own, can the organized labor movement live and enjoy the confidence and trust of the people of the community. Once we abandon such principles we may expect the same ruthless treatment as other labor movements have experienced whenever they abandoned these fundamentals of civic conduct.

Accordingly, your Executive Committee respectfully recommends:

First. That the resolution from the Building Trades Council of San Francisco be filed.

Second. That each union affiliated with this Council be advised to have no connection whatever with the General Conference of the Building Trades of the Bay District, if it assumes to act as a central body and in defiance of the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Third. That San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions remain loyal to the laws of their respective organizations, and refuse to recognize the authority of any body of labor not chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and in that behalf refuse to entertain or act upon any communication, order or appeal from any Building Trades organization, unless such organization be acting by and through its duly constituted officers and in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Concurred in by unanimous vote of the delegates.

**Reports of Union**—Sausage Makers—Wished to correct statement in Daily News—Union did not vote for general strike. Bill Posters—Laid matter of general strike on the table; voted to parade on Labor Day. Cracker Bakers—Will not parade on Labor Day.

**Label Section**—Requested unions to affiliate with section, and to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and ordered same paid.

The chair introduced Brother Harry Tibbet, president of the Los Angeles Labor Council, who addressed the Council and reported on the condition in the moving picture studios in and around Los Angeles.

**Receipts**—\$194.60. **Expenses**—\$203.05.

Council adjourned at 8:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### ORPHEUM

A new idea holds forth next week at the Orpheum. Ona Munson, said to be one of the most beautiful girls on the stage, is to present a revenue by Howard Emmett Rogers which differs in many ways to other acts which lately have been shown. Miss Munson caters more to ladies in the audience than she does to men; instead of being surrounded with a bevy of girls, her supporting company is entirely masculine.

The act is called "A Manly Revue," and it certainly has pleased audiences on every bill it has appeared, say advance reports.

LeRow Duffield, tenor of great range and technique; Harry Holbrook, a baritone basso, late of the Capital Theatre in New York, where he was a certain hit; Joseph Miners and Wallace Clark make up the voices, while two excellent young dancers, Shean and Phillips, work with Miss Munson in the numbers besides doing a specialty themselves that compares favorably with any by the well known dancing teams.

"Any Home," the third playlet Jean Adair has given vaudeville, brings that clever character actress, specializing in the same type of parts played by Emma Dunn. Miss Adair is too original in her methods to be compared with anyone, but both play with the same tenderness and sympathy. Miss Adair first attracted conspicuous attention in vaudeville, in "Maggie Tailor-Waitress" and "When Ella Comes to Town." Her present sketch is a symbolic comedy with a touch of pathos.

Billy Frawley and Edna Louise will offer a one-act playlet called "Seven A. M." Here the author has gone to the hotel lobby and taken the night clerk from behind the desk and the cigar girl from behind the counter and by writing incidents of their lives, has written a sketch of accumulating interest with sparkling dialogue. For their portrayal Mr. Frawley and Miss Louise could not give a more accurate performance if they were really a night clerk and a cigar counter girl.

Formerly of the Imperial Russian Ballet, Theodore Bekefi, with assistance from Sofia Rossova and Helen Nelidova, is to be seen in classical and character dances. The notable trio of Terpsichore's exponents will present such classical movements as "Slaviah Rhapsodie," "Reconciliation Polka," and "Holland Gambol." A spirited rendition of "Sailor's Hornpipe" is to come from Mr. Bekefi's twinkling toes, and Miss Nelidova will draw a dramatic picture by the arts of dance entitled "The Butterfly."

Completing the rest of next week's Orpheum show will be Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin, Jack Inglis, Lady Tsen Mei, and Paul Gordon and Ame Rica, formerly a quartette of acts known individually the country over as being widely representatives of good vaudeville.

### AFFECTS FATHERLY POSE.

In injunction proceedings instituted by the Cyrus Currier & Sons corporation, Vice Chancellor Backes of Newark, N. J., gave stern warning to "capital" (meaning capitalists) that it must not tread on "labor's toes with intent to injure."

The court made it clear where he stood in this matter—and then issued an injunction against organized iron molders.

The company insists that every employe agree not to join the union while so employed. It was discovered that union iron molders secured employment on the claim that they did not belong to the union and will not join. The company claimed this was a plot to unionize their plant, and rushed to the vice chancellor for aid. The court granted the request, while camouflaging his order with cheap heroics on the need for "capital" to be careful.

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**KNIGHTS MAKE CALL.**

Among the delegates to the big Knights of Columbus convention held in this city during the past week were a number of trade unionists. They came from every section of the country and expressed delight with San Francisco, not only regarding the climate, but surrounding conditions generally. Some of them visited the Labor Temple and others promise to do so before departing for their homes in the East.

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY****28th Consecutive Quarterly Dividend on First Preferred Stock**

The regular dividend, for the three months ending July 31st, 1921, of \$1.50 per share, upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on August 15th, 1921, to shareholders of record at the end of the quarterly period. Checks will be mailed in time to reach stockholders on the date they are payable.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,

Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Capital Theatre.  
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
White Lunch Establishments.  
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**THE FARMER'S SITUATION.**

The statement to the Joint Congressional Commission investigating agricultural conditions, by Benjamin C. Marsh, acting managing director of the Farmers' National Council:

To put agriculture on a human basis of cost of production plus at least current rate of interest profit, three things must be done at once:

1. Costs of production must be reduced.
2. Costs of marketing must be reduced.
3. Governments, local, state and national, must stop taxing away from farmers the small money wages or return on investment they get.

Farmers pay over half a billion dollars a year interest on indebtedness against farm values. The House should promptly adopt the Sinclair Resolution, H. Res. 102, providing for an investigation by the House Committee on Banking and Currency of the alleged control and manipulation of money and currency by international banks and banking corporations.

Congress should pass a bill to end the control by the big investment bankers of the Federal Reserve System, and establish a personal short time credit system for farmers.

It should immediately loan the live-stock growers at least \$50,000,000.

The Attorney General should immediately break up price fixing organizations.

The vicious tariff bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee should be defeated.

The Keller bill (H. Res. 6773), taxing large landed estates should be promptly enacted into law to check speculative increases in land values.

The Newton "Federal Coal Act," H. Res. 20, should be promptly enacted into law.

The Federal Trade Commission should be given larger appropriations and power to investigate and stop unfair trade practices.

Costs of marketing must be reduced.

The railroads should be taken from the stock gamblers now running them, restored to unified government operation and freight rates reduced to those in force when the roads were returned to Wall Street.

The government must retain our ships which Congress voted to turn over to shipping rings of Wall Street, and reduce ocean freight rates, and co-ordinate railroads, inland waterways, coast-wise and transoceanic transportation for service and not for speculative private profit.

Congress must pass a real packer control bill, not the fake bill in conference; it must pass the Capper-Tincher bill to control dealing in grain futures, and the Capper-Volstead bill authorizing co-operative associations of producers.

Congress must enact the Norris Bill, S. 1915, to create "The Farmers' Export Financing Corporation."

Congress must pass a law encouraging national co-operative banks.

Congress and State Legislatures must stop taxing farmers so heavily and tax land values, incomes, individual and corporate, and estates, and should levy a capital tax to pay off the war debt.

Producing farmers are paying close to a billion dollars more taxes a year than they should pay and a sales tax of one per cent would levy hundreds of millions additional taxes upon them.

**JOINT COUNCIL TEAMSTERS.**

The local Joint Council of Teamsters has unanimously approved the action of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in instructing its local union to refrain from participating in the so-called general strike proposed by the general conference committee of the building trades unions, on penalty of losing their charters if they disobey instructions.

The Council has voted to assist financially the members of the Building Material Teamsters' Union in the event they are thrown out of employment as a result of the building trades strike.



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**HOME INTEREST.**

The home and the interests of the housewives are to be the first consideration of the new classes about to be formed in San Francisco by the Extension Division of the University of California. During the week of August there will be organized University Extension classes in the following subjects: Millinery, in which the student is taught and directed in the making of hats for herself; dressmaking, in which the student is trained from simple sewing to the making of garments for herself from her own materials; and foods and cookery, in which the student is made proficient in the preparation of all foods and can take home from each class session dishes cooked in class.

The San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearney street, is receiving registrations for these classes, which meet at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street, as follows:

Dressmaking—Miss Mabel Wood, instructor—Monday, 3:30; Tuesday, 7 p. m., August 8 and 9.

Foods and cookery—Miss Edith McNab, instructor—Thursday, 3:15 p. m., August 11.

Millinery—Miss N. L. Campbell, instructor—Monday, August 8, 3:15 p. m., and Tuesday, 7 p. m.

Advanced millinery—Monday at 7 p. m. and Wednesday, 3:15 p. m., August 8.

In addition to these classes in applied domes-

**PARENTS, ATTENTION!**

There is a great demand for competent stenographers — not incompetents, there are lots of those—but first-class stenographers who can write over 125 words per minute and read their notes correctly. The government is advertising for them all the time and the business world cannot get enough of them to assist executives, learn the business and eventually become private secretaries, managers, executives, etc., according to natural executive ability.

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ticity, a class will be organized in auto repair and shop work, for women, on Thursday, August 11, at 3:30, at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street, under the direction of E. S. Carniglia of the San Francisco School Department.

General classes in commercial art and business English are also to be formed. The commercial art class will be under the instruction of Otis Shepard, who is connected with a large local advertising concern. It will meet on Tuesday evening, August 9, at 7 o'clock, at the Polytechnic High School.

A class in English composition will be formed on Wednesday, August 10 at 7 p. m., and a class in business correspondence, on Friday evening, August 12. Both classes meet at 1337 Sutter street, Emanu-El School, under the instruction of U. J. Marra of the College of Commerce, of the University of California.

**OIL MEN TO STRIKE.**

Unless the oil operators of California meet with the Federal Oil Commission and the employees of the oil companies before August 31, a general strike will be called by the Pipe Line and Refinery Industries, which embraces all oil workers in the state, numbering more than 20,000 men, declared W. J. Yarrow, adviser of the oil workers last Tuesday. Yarrow says that contrary to expectations of both members of the Federal Oil Commission and the employees, the operators refused to meet with them on August 1 to consider a wage agreement in accordance with the established precedent of four years' standing.

The district council of the workers' union was in session yesterday afternoon and kept in close touch with Federal Oil Commissioners C. T. Connell and E. P. Marsh, who have been here ten days endeavoring to bring the operators and workers together. The council appealed to President Harding and several of his cabinet to bring the operators into line.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Daniel C. Slattery of the postoffice clerks, Delmar A. Enke of the locomotive firemen, William Lemay of the marine firemen, James F. Roach of the riggers and stevedores, Thomas Simpson of the musicians, Joseph Rowan of the printing pressmen.

**SUPPLY STRIKEBREAKERS.**

The Corporation Auxiliary Company, a strike-breaking agency located in the Chemical building, St. Louis, Mo., has secured fat checks from printing employers in Topeka, Kas., who are in need of skilled workers to replace employees striking to enforce the 44-hour agreement.

Occasionally the St. Louis concern discovers a strikebreaker and their source of income continues.

**THE BUILDING STRIKE.**

Conflicting reports regarding the success of the general strike of the building trades of the bay district, launched Thursday by the General Conference Committee of the Building Trades Unions, were made by contractors and representatives of the conference.

While the union men reported that there had been a general response to the strike order, contractors claimed that the situation was the same as it has been for the past two months.

In San Francisco practically all building construction, except American Plan jobs, is at a standstill.

In the bay district, outside of San Francisco, the strike order, it is said, was generally ignored by union building mechanics.

Early in the day the union pile drivers employed on the waterfront were ordered off the job by local union officials, but the order was countermanded by international union officers, it is said, and the men remained on the job.

Plumbers protested against being called off the job in public schools, hospitals and other public buildings. A committee of plumbers waited on the strike committee and requested that they be permitted to remain on jobs where the public health and convenience was involved. The request was taken under advisement by the strike committee.

Union electricians employed by public service corporations, such as street railways, heat, light and power companies, were told by their union officials to remain at work, it is said.

All building construction jobs were visited by union committees to see that no union man remained at work. These committees reported very few union building mechanics at work in San Francisco.

That the building trades strike will continue in effect until the employers abandon the plan to establish the open shop in San Francisco, is the prediction of men in charge of the strike.

All negotiations with employers looking toward a settlement of the controversy have ceased. Union leaders say that it is "up to employers to make the next move."

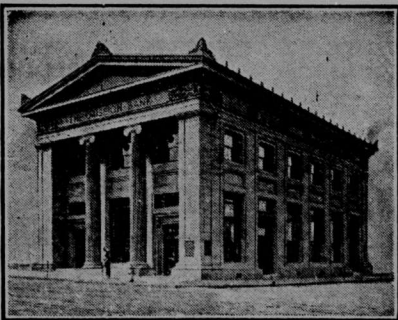
That the strike will be settled and the men be back on the job within a week or ten days, is the prediction of William H. Urmey, United States Commissioner of Conciliation, who says he is working to bring about a settlement and is confident that he will succeed. He refuses to discuss his plan.

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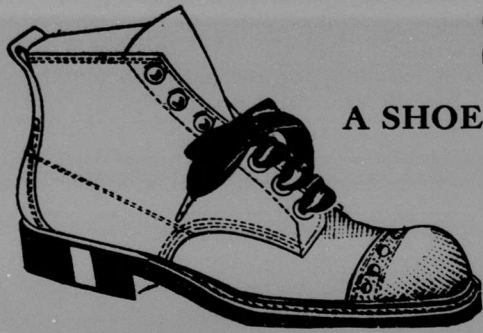
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## POSTAL CLERKS.

The Postal Clerks' Union has voted to parade on Labor Day and has contributed \$25 toward helping to defray the expenses of the celebration.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Nominations of candidates to fill a vacancy on the executive committee of the Labor Council will be made at the meeting tonight.

## BILL POSTERS.

Bill Posters' Union will turn out its full membership in the parade on Labor Day. The union has donated five dollars toward the expenses of the celebration.

## HATTERS.

The local Hatters' Union reports that most of the employers have signed the wage scale and working agreement of the union, whose members will parade on Labor Day.

## PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

The current issue of American Pressmen prints reports from a score of localities where affiliates of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union secured betterments.

## JANITORS JOIN INTERNATIONAL.

The local Janitors' Union has recently become affiliated with the International Union of Office Building Service Employees, which is composed of all men and women employed in taking care of office buildings.

## LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco has elected the following delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held at San Jose the first week in October: Charles Hawley, Annie Brown, Charles Childs, Charles Keegan and Nellie Victor.

## PATTERN MAKERS.

Union pattern makers employed in the ship-yards of the bay district are on strike against a wage reduction of 10 per cent, which became effective August 1st. While the wage reduction applies to all crafts, the pattern makers are the only ones on strike as a protest.

## EGG INSPECTORS.

Egg Inspectors' Union has elected J. P. Brehmen delegate to the Labor Council to succeed Charles Miles.

## TRUST WON'T PAY TAXES.

The steel trust is "holding out" \$60,000,000 in back taxes from the government. The amount includes the years of 1917 and 1918 when the trust was making such staggering profits from the war. The trust disputes the government's claim that many of the items included in its returns are taxable. If the trust can escape with this \$60,000,000 it means nearly \$12 a share to the holders of more than 5,000,000 shares of common stock.

## WORKERS' RIGHTS UPHELD.

The court of appeals has unanimously refused to enjoin striking electrical workers and pattern makers from picketing in Toledo, O. Attorneys for the employees claimed that the number of skilled electricians in this vicinity is so limited that the anti-union plaintiff could not continue in business if his strike-breakers were induced by the union to quit their employment. The court replied:

"Even if this claim be true, we cannot see how it represents any tenable ground for modifying the legal rights of the individual worker through the instrumentality of an injunction. It is merely one of the risks which all who are in business must take."

## RUSH PUBLIC WORKS.

As an aid in relieving unemployment, all state federations of labor and central labor bodies are instructed to urge state, county and city governments "to immediately make provision to carry on such public works as they now may have under consideration," in a resolution adopted at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The present period of unemployment is causing great suffering among the wage-earners and their dependents," the resolution states.

"It is apparent that a portion of this industrial depression is artificial and was manufactured by profiteering for the purpose of lowering living and working standards, weaken the organized labor movement and break the morale and spirit of the workers."

## FAKE STOCKS.

Commissioner of Corporations E. C. Bellows today issued a statement relative to the operations of Jacob Simon Herzig, alias George Graham Rice, and in which the commissioner invites Herzig, who now is in the State of Utah, to place himself within the jurisdiction of the California courts in order to test the virtue of the Corporate Securities Act.

The commissioner tersely calls attention to Rice's reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as a stock gambler, crook, thief and jail-bird, and declares that any stock proposition polluted by the touch of Rice will be regarded with suspicion in California.

Commissioner Bellows' statement in full follows:

Jacob S. Herzig, better known as Geo. Graham Rice, has been heralded from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard as a stock gambler, a crook, thief and a jail-bird. Having failed to secure a license from the Commissioner of Corporations of this state, he floated Broken Hills mining stock through the San Francisco Exchange, leaving among the working people of this state, a trail of woe and distress as he headed for Utah to work new fields.

In Utah he was the active spirit in financing the Bingham Gallina Mining Company and through Child, Barclay & Company, began circulating his former victims in this state in behalf of Bingham Gallina stock, which he claimed would recoup their former losses.

In offering this stock for sale here without a permit from E. C. Bellows, Commissioner of Corporations, both Rice and Child, Barclay & Company violated the Corporate Securities Act of this state, and if they desire to test the virtue of this act, they have only to place themselves within the jurisdiction of the California courts where warrants await them.

As was expected, the Utah Securities Commission has attempted to white-wash these offenders, but as far as the California public is concerned the effort will be unavailing.

Any stock proposition polluted by the touch of George Graham Rice and his associates will be regarded with grave suspicion in California.

It has been stated that nothing was ever created in vain, but California investors incline to the opinion that the hand of Providence slipped a cog when George Graham Rice put in an appearance.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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